**Amendments to the Claims**

Please amend Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 20 and 26. Please add Claims 40 and 41. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims**

1. (Twice Amended) A method of detecting the presence of blood in a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of:

   (i) applying a biological sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

   (ii) permitting flowing of said biological sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form, capturing ~~and detecting~~ said globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said detection step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule, detecting said immobilized globin-antiglobin complex; and

   (iii) permitting flowing of said biological sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

   wherein either a positive heme result and a positive globin result or ~~is indicative of lower gastrointestinal bleeding and~~ a positive heme result and a negative globin result are ~~is~~ indicative of the presence of blood~~upper gastrointestinal bleeding~~.

2. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1 or 40 wherein said chromogen is guaiac, tetramethyl benzidine or ortho tolidine.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 2 wherein said chromogen is guaiac.

4. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1 to 3 or 40 wherein said test matrix is a chromatographic strip.

5. (Previously Cancelled)

6. (Previously Amended) The method according to any one of claims 1-4 wherein said biological sample is a gastrointestinal sample.

7. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 6 or 40 wherein said gastrointestinal sample is a faecal sample.

8. (Twice Amended) A method of detecting lower gastrointestinal bleeding said method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying a gastrointestinal sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

(ii) permitting flowing of said sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form, capturing ~~and detecting said~~ globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said capturing ~~detection~~ step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule, detecting said immobilized globin-antiglobin complex; and

(iii) permitting flowing of said sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

wherein a positive heme result and a positive globin result is indicative of lower gastrointestinal tract bleeding.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8 wherein said chromogen is guaiac, tetramethyl benzidine or ortho tolidine.

10. (Original) The method according to claim 9 wherein said chromogen is guaiac.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 8 to 10 wherein said test matrix is a chromatographic strip.

12. (Previously Cancelled)

13. (Previously Amended) The method according to any one of claims 8-11 wherein said gastrointestinal sample is a faecal sample.

14. (Twice Amended) A method of detecting upper gastrointestinal tract bleeding said method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying a gastrointestinal sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

(ii) permitting flowing of said sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form, capturing ~~and detecting said~~ globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said capturing ~~detection~~ step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule, detecting said immobilized globin-antiglobin complex; and

(iii) permitting flowing of said sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

wherein a positive heme result and a negative globin result is indicative of upper gastrointestinal tract bleeding.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 14 wherein said chromogen is guaiac, tetramethyl benzidine or ortho tolidine.

16. (Original) The method according to claim 15 wherein said chromogen is guaiac.

17. (Original) The method according to claim 14 to 16 wherein said test matrix is a chromatographic strip.

18. (Previously Cancelled)

19. (Previously Amended) The method according to any one of claims 14-17 wherein said gastrointestinal sample is a faecal sample.

20. (Twice Amended) A method of diagnosing symptoms of a disease condition, which symptom is ~~include~~ bleeding, said method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying a biological sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

(ii) permitting flowing of said biological sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form and detection said globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said detection step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule; and

(iii) permitting flowing of said biological sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

wherein:

(i) a positive heme result and a positive globin result is indicative of said symptom ~~a disease condition characterized by lower gastrointestinal bleeding~~; and

(ii) a positive heme result and a negative globin result is indicative of said symptom ~~a disease condition characterized by upper gastrointestinal bleeding~~.

21. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 20 or 40 wherein said chromogen is guaiac, tetramethyl, benzidine or ortho tolidine.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21 wherein said chromogen is guaiac.

23. (Original) The method according to claim 20 to 22 wherein said test matrix is a chromatographic strip.

24. (Previously Cancelled)

25. (Original) The method according to any of Claims 20 to 23 wherein said disease condition is colorectal cancer and said biological sample is a gastrointestinal sample.

26. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim ~~25~~ 41 wherein said gastrointestinal sample is a faecal sample.

27-39 (Previously Cancelled)

40. (New) A method of detecting the presence of blood in a gastrointestinal sample, said method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying a gastrointestinal sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

(ii) permitting flowing of said sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form capturing said globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said capturing step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule, detecting said immobilized globin-antiglobin complex; and

(iii) permitting flowing of said sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

wherein a positive heme result and a positive globin result is indicative of lower gastrointestinal bleeding and a positive heme result and a negative globin result is indicative of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

41. (New) A method of diagnosing a symptom of colorectal sample, which symptom is bleeding, said method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying a gastrointestinal sample to a first region of a test matrix which test matrix comprises multiple regions;

(ii) permitting flowing of said sample to a second region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a labeled antiglobin immunointeractive molecule for a time and under conditions sufficient for a globin-antiglobin complex to form capturing said globin-antiglobin complex, wherein said capturing step comprises immobilization of said globin-antiglobin complex by an immobilized capture molecule, detecting said immobilized globin-antiglobin complex; and

(iii) permitting flowing of said sample to a third region of said test matrix wherein said sample is placed in contact with a chromogen or functional equivalent thereof for a time and under conditions sufficient for said chromogen to detect heme;

wherein a positive heme result and a positive globin result is indicative of a disease characterized by lower gastrointestinal bleeding and a positive heme result and a negative globin result is indicative of a disease characterized by upper gastrointestinal bleeding.